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This is the title of an article in the official paper of Monday night last, (the 29th December.) the object of which is to show that the public debt of the United States was increased during the Administration of Mr. TYLER, which it pleases the official editor to consider as a Whig Administration, by the amount of \$10,363,717.87. This increase the editor charges upon Whig inefficiency and Whig extravagance; stating that "Whig promises of re-trenchment and economy end in millions of debt," and that " this is the manner in which the Democracy predicted they would fulfil their boastful

We might perhaps have permitted this misstatement of Whig deeds to pass, as we do many others, without notice, had not the government paper ac companied it with the intimation that its table was "compiled from the records of the Treasury Department, and can be relied upon."

To show how far the statement is to be "relied upon," we will not go further back with our investigation than the commencement of Mr. VAN Bu-REN's Administration in 1837, because we shall be enabled to show by a reference to public documents that whatever increase took place in the public debt during the "Whig" Administration, as the government paper calls it, from 1841 to 1845, was owing to the excessive expenditures of the "Democratic" Administration of Mr. VAN BUREN, from March, 1837, to March, 1841, when the people placed the reins of Government in other hands.

By consulting page 5, public document No. 2, of the first session of the Twenty-seventh Congress, it will be found that, " from the year 1816 to 1837, a period of twenty-one years, the revenues constantly exceeded the expenditures. The average annual surplus during that time was \$11,464,220 87, making an aggregate excess of \$240,748,764 27. Within that time there was applied to the extinction of the national debt \$208,792,127 44 and there was deposited with the States \$28,101,-644 91, and there remained, on the 1st of January, 1837, in the Treasury of the United States, including fourth instalment due to the States, ' a surplus of...... \$17,109,473 26

"There were also outstanding debts du ' to the Treasury, from other sources than those of ordinary revenue, and which were paid between 1st January, 1837, and 4th

ried, and outstanding on the 4th March, 1841, Treasury notes to the amount of...

January, 1837, and which came into it prior to the 4th March, 1841, over and

The amount left in the Treasury on the 4th of March, 1841, when the Whig Administration of Gen. HAR-

showing that the Democratic Admin istration of Mr. VAN BUREN expendor \$7,827,503 55, annually, over and above the ordinary revenue of the country. A pretty commentary, this, upon Democratic economy! Here is a Democratic President commencing his official duties with a surplus of seventeen millions of dollars in the Treasury; receiving during his continuance in office nine millions more from other than ordinary sources; borrowing, by issuing Treasury notes, over five and a half millions besides; and leaving in the Treasury, as means wherewith his Whig successor was to carry on the Government, little more than half a million of dollars ! "Thus." in the language of the document to which we have referred, " were the expenditures pushed beyond the amount of the ' revenue. They were made to absorb the surplus in the Treasury and the outstanding debts due to ' the United States, so that the Treasury was, on the 4th March, 1841, exhausted of its means, and · subject to heavy and immediate liabilities. It was already burdened with a debt incurred in time of peace, and without any adequate resources except the authority granted by law to augment

Such was the position of affairs when the Administration of the Whig President, Gen. HARRISON, commenced. Here was no seventeen millions of dollars to commence operations with. Here was no prospective receipt of nine millions of dollars more from extra sources. No: these two amounts had been expended, a debt of \$5,648,000 contracted, and a paltry half million of dollars left in the The court bill, the trust-fund bill, the central bank bond bill, Treasury! Was it not time that a "set of 'new books' should be opened in the Departments at · Washington, and that confusion and extravagance should give place to regularity and economy?" If the Whigs did "proclaim" that "new books" ought to be opened at the Treasury, had they not good reason to do so?

' that debt."

The official editor says, however, that these new books having been opened, an inspection of them shows that the public debt increased during the late Administration in the sum of \$10,363,717 89. Now it will be found that, in June, 1841, the Secretary of the Treasury reported (see Senate document of that session, No. 10) that there was then an aggregate of debts and deficits (created by the preceding Administration) to be provided for, "in this and the ensning year," of \$12,088,215 18. This was a legacy of debt and liability bequeathed to the "Whig" Administration by Mr. VAN BUREN'S Democratic Administration. Now, if this has been paid off, and the national debt (taking the "Union's" figures) has been increased only \$10,363,717 89, then tertainly the Whigs, instead of adding any thing to the sor. The decision, if sustained by the United public debt from 1841 to 1845, contrived, though the control of the Government passed out of their hands almost as soon as it got into them, to reduce the public debt (notwithstanding the deficiency of since for New Orleans, on private and professional

they found in existence on the 4th March, 1841. Yes, such is the simple fact. If Mr. VAN BUREN'S Administration had provided for all the debts which it contracted, as it ought to have done, or had left any revenue out of which they could have been paid, then the Whigs (under all their disadvantages, and taking the "Union's" calculations) would have left the public debt two millions of dollars less than they and it; and this, too, without having had the adantage of a single dollar of extra revenue, whilst the Democratic Van Buren Adm to get rid of nearly thirty-two millions of dollars of funds of that descrip

Besides, at the close of the last Administration the Whig policy left nearly eight millions of dollars the Treasury, while the Democrats left only \$572,718, making a difference of over forty millions of dollars between the economy of the Democratic and of the Whig Administrations, in favor of the latter and against the former.

Truly, the official editor deserves the thanks of his party for having opened this discussion.

The Legislature of the State of Maryland convened at Annapolis, agreeably to law, on Monday last, and on the following day both Houses were duly organized for business.
The Senate re-elected WILLIAM WILLIAMS as the

President of that body, and Joseph H. Nicholson Clerk; and the House of Delegates chose as its Speaker WILLIAM S. WATERS, and GEORGE G. Brewer Clerk. There are Whig majorities in both branches of the Assembly.

A proposition has already been made on the subject of "Reform," in the shape of a motion to elect a committee to inquire into the expediency of taking a vote of the people on the question of calling a Convention to revise the State Constitution. But this proposition, being considered premature, in advance of the Governor's Message and other business necessarily attendant upon organization, was laid upon the table.

The Message of Governor Pratt was expected to be laid before the Legislature yesterday.

In giving accounts by the latearrival from Buenos Ayres, the New York Sun says that several numbers of the Diario are filled with a correspondence between the Argentine Secretary of State, the English and French Ministers, and the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. WILLIAM BRENT. 'The Annorable to the Argentines. Of course this was re-fused; and in one of the Secretary's letters to the French Minister, we find the following:

"The undersigned would also manifest to your Excelland to his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of her British Majesty, that this Government has already and dignified and friendly interposition of the gentleman Charge d'Affaires of the United States, that the Government cepted it, and that, in such a case, it would not be able to nexion with subjects of pacification, without the concurrence and participation of said Charge d'Affaires; nor will this Go bound by considerations and exigencies of great weight; fo in no case would it wish to untie the bonds of faithfulness with which it preserves the relations of a perfect understanding with

The number of the forces of the English and French allies at Montevideo is 2,390 men.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia adjoed last Thursday. The Senate, in which the Deocrats had a majority of two or three votes, re fused to go into an election for a United States Senator. Of the acts of the Legislature we condens the following from the Savannah Republican:

The tax law of 1842-'43 was so amended as to tax al agencies and individuals that represent the interests of banks of other States within the limits of Georgia. The amount exacted is one-fourth of one per centum on the amount of exchange bought or sold, &c.

The existing law in regard to the granting of lands was also amended. The present rate (25) is retained until the 10th of February, when the price is to be reduced to \$10, instead of \$5, as contemplated by the act of 1843. It is hoped that this change may be of material service to the treasury.

The bill for the extension of the Western and Atlantic Rail road to Cross Plains was passed. It authorizes an issue of the bonds of the road for this purpose to the amount of \$60,000 per annum. These bonds are predicated upon the profits of

oring men from garnishment has become a law. All the bills incorporating manufacturing companies

passed. The restrictions imposed upon them are regarded as merely nominal, if they do not hold out actual inducements to capitalists to invest their means in this particular branch of industry. Each stockholder is bound for the debts of the company in proportion to the amount of his stock; but the debt are at no time to exceed half the amount of the capital actually paid in; so that, unless there is a positive violation of the charter, no stockholder can lose more than half the amount of

Upon the whole (says the Republican) we are inclined to think that this Legislature has done better than the public had any right to anticipate. Every important measure proposed by the administration, except the tax bill, has been carried. the several railroad bills, the manufacturing bills-every thing except the tax bill and the woman's bill have finally passed. Is it not singular that these two measures should have fallen together? The one was intended to equalize the burdens "without whom the world would be a wilderness"-and a very barren one at that.

An extract of a letter dated at Lima on the 7th September states that the United States squadron have all left there for Honolulu, to take in provisions, and from thence proceed to the coast of Mexico. The country remained in perfect tranquillity, and was likely to remain so, unless a dis-turbance should take place with Bolivia, of which there was some appearance.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- Judge Pore, of the United States District Court for Illinois, has decided, in a case where a tax-title was set up against the patentee, that a sale made under the revenue law of 1838 and 1839, where the sale had been made by one Sheriff and the deed executed by his successo in office, was invalid and conferred no title; there being no authority in the act for the second Sheriff to execute a deed for lands sold by his predeces-States Supreme Court, will affect many titles

The Hon. HENRY CLAY left Ashland a few days the revenue in 1841 and 1842) nearly two millions business. He expects to be gone several months, below the amount of the debt and liabilities which NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1845. The rumors from Washington, which daily reach this city, are so variable and conflicting, that no them. One advantage, however, is derived from them. They are making a strong impression upon the public mind that the Administration never contemplated a war with Great Britain on the subject of Oregon; that their sole object was to create political capital by defiance and menace. They anticipate a check in the Senate to their projected measures for creating difficulties; and to effect this, they rely upon a few of their own party uniting with the Whigs, and thus preserving the peace of the country. Such opinions are rapidly gainnce whatever can be placed on a tithe of of the country. Such opinions are rapidly gain-ing ground in this community, insomuch that every

yro in politics will laugh in your face when you alk to him of war. growing a the community, but especially of the Whig ranks. They say, as the President and his followers are striving to make political capital out of the present state of the times, indulge them. Let no opposition be made to their war measures. Let the Locofoco majorities have all they require. Their the resolutions be printed. war measures will necessarily require the means of defence. To procure these money to a large amount must be obtained. All these things are perectly understood by the Administration, and before they will hazard a war, they will hearken to the voice of reason and common sense. Whether this is good logic, or would be sound policy, is a disinet question. It is certain, however, that many intelligent men entertain and are propagating these

Mail Company have fourteen splendid steamers of from 1,200 to 1,500 tons burden, which form a semi-monthly line, running between England, Bermuda, Madeira, South America, Mexico, and the principal West India Islands. Every one of these essels, it is said, by a contract with the English Government, is built expressly for a war steamer and can be converted into one in a few days. Each vessel is provided with duplicates of its machinery; a portion of its armament is stowed in the hold, and she carries constantly an officer of the English Navy, who is authorized to take command of her in certain contingencies. Depots of coal, too, in imnense quantities, are found at St. Thomas, Bermuda, Grenada, Kingston, Havana, Vera Cruz, and other ports, some of which are within twenty-four ours' sail of our own coast. The same arrangement is said to exist with the Cunard and other Mail Companies. The Gazette adds: "We have seen it somewhere stated that the number of steamers included in this arrangement with the Government of Great Britain is more than sixty."

Senator Levy, of Florida, has rendered himself mewhat conspicuous by his proposition to purhase Cuba. In making the proposition, it is said, ne acted without authority, and even without consulting the Locofoco leaders. It is rumored, also, ressed himself to his political adherents, who make o secret of the sentiments entertained by the Presient on this subject.

pear to be somewhat convulsed. They are afflictnewly elected Senator, Mr. Turney. Thirty-one members of the Legislature have denounced Senator Turney as a traitor to the mild and benignant reign of King Caucus. But the thirty-one do not stop here. They add: "In our deliberate judg-ment, Mr. Tunney has forfeited the respect and nce of his party, and in this sentiment we ce that we have the entire presume, is intended also as a slap at that portion of

he party which refuses to join in the denunciation.
On Tuesday, the 6th of January, the Legislature bably be one of the most uninteresting and least important sessions that has occurred in many years. Delegates to a Convention to form a new Constitution are to be chosen in April next. I say to form a new Constitution, because, though nominal-form a new Constitution, because the constitution and constitution an this State will convene at Albany. It will prospare a time-honored sentence of the instrument. he older a section or clause may be, the stronger, with them, the reason for its destruction. As all parties are looking with some anxiety to the Conntion, it may fairly be presumed that there will be but little legislation this winter, and that strictly of a local character. While the self-styled Reformers and Levellers are managing and intriguing to secure the election of suitable Delegates to the Convention to accomplish their objects, the fanatics will take charge of the Legislature, and urge upon that honorable body the passage of laws to correct

has, because he has been a drunkard, any special of casting a censure upon the President. privilege or right to assail and traduce those who have never made beasts of themselves, but who have used and continue to use liquor in their families moderately, and as reasonable men ought to tion of the territory of Oregon.

very man, therefore, in his own vicinity, notice he brawlers on this subject, examine their general tuse with motives purely philanthropic, and how but when peace becomes degrading and dishonorable, many have sinister views. Away, then, with all even of extermination would be preferable.

The Senator says that war, when once con and the peace, prosperity, and happiness of his family and friends.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1845.

OREGON.

The following resolutions, offered yesterday by Mr. HAN

Mr. HANNEGAN rose and said that, as the Senate

Mr. HANNEGAN thereupon moved that the

Mr. CALHOUN said he did not rise to oppose this motion but to request that the Senate would permit him to make a few prefatory remarks before submitting the amendment he intended to move to the resolutions now before the Senate these resolutions, I am very much gratified that they have been moved by the Senator from Indiana. Whatever objections here may be to them, they have at least the merit of direct, open, and manly. They deny, in direct terms, the authority of this Government to make a treaty in reference to the Oregon territory, and denounce, as I understand them, by implication, the propositions that have been already made by our Government to settle the boundary by a division along the forty-minth parallel of north latitude. If the Senate should support these resolutions, it is clear that the question can only be settled thereafter by force of arms; and should this be the case, and a war be commenced between this country and Great Britain, no peace can ever take place between the two coun-

am in favor of a pacific course—of an adjustment, if possible, by negotiation; and under these views and impressions, Mr. vor of adjusting the difficulty, if it can be adjusted, by negot tion, if it cannot be adjusted by negotiation, I am in favor that course to be pursued by this Government which sh

Resolved, That however clear their cannot be parallels of 42° opinion, to "the country included within the parallels of 42° and 54° 40′ north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known, as the Territory of Oregon," there now exists, and have long existed, conflicting claims to the possession of the same between them and Great Britain, the adjustment of which have been frequently the sub-

Mr. HANNEGAN observed that the two first prop of the Senator from South Carolina he supposed would not be contested by any one. All that was stated in them was perfectly correct. He, for one, at least could have no sort of objection to any thing that they contained. As for the residue, however, they presented matter for serious consideration, at least with him, for they directly conflicted with the principles No man living is a warmer friend of the Temperance cause than your correspondent; no man is
nore sincerely gratified with the progress it has been and the sent of the resolutions introduced by him, (Mr. Hannegan,) by immore sincerely gratified with the progress it has plication at any rate, conveyed a censure upon the President made; but I do not admit that a reformed drunkard of the United States. Sir, (said Mr. H.) I had no intention

Mr. CALHOUN observed that he had not charged the by implication, the resolutions conveyed a censure upon the President, on the ground of being willing to surrender a por-

milies moderately, and as reasonable men ought to use it. The temperance cause is becoming a trade. When that shall be the case, its influence and its usefulness will soon be gone.

I have been led to these remarks in reflecting on the measures which will be brought before our Lepislature at the approaching session. Among them

long to the class of "reformed;" others are selfish tions were plain and direct, coming at once to the point, and partisans, hoping to make political capital for their that the adoption of them, if he had understood the Senator, own purposes by mounting the temperance hobby. would necessarily involve this country in a war. Sir, said What is true in this State is true elsewhere. Let mutable principles of truth bring war upon us, let war come. mutable principles of truth bring war upon us, let war come.
What American is there who, through fear of war, would besitate to declare the truth in this Chamber? I am also for our adversaries, what are we to expect at their hands? Why, characters and probable motives, and he will be sur-prised to find how few there are embarking in this

legal enactments to promote the cause of temperance. Let it rest, as it has heretofore done, on the advice and persuasion of the pastor, on the example of respectable citizens, and on the conviction of the of respectable citizens, and on the conviction of the until at the cannon's house we be pursue drunkard that he is sinning against his own soul, terms of peace. The Senator intimates that, if we pursue drunkard that he is sinning against his own soul, the conversion distribution of the conversion distribution of the cannon's house we have a superior distribution of the cannon's house we have a superior distribution of the cannon's house we have a superior distribution of the cannon's house we have a superior distribution of the cannon's house we have a superior distribution of the cannon's house we have a superior distribution of the cannon's house we have a superior distribution of the cannon's house we have a superior distribution of the cannon's house we have a superior distribution of the cannon of the course indicated by these resolutions, we are to be plunged rashly into a war. If if be rashness so to bring on war, and the supporters of these resolutions are to be held responble, I for one fear not the responsibility. Sir, there has been

a singular course pursued upon Oregon matters, and I must detain the Senate one moment in relation to it; it contrasts so strongly and so widely with the course pursued upon a precisely similar question, the annexation of Texas. Texas and Oregon were born at the same instant, and cradled in the same cradle—the Baltimore Convention. They were adopted at the very same instant throughout the land, and not a moment was allowed to be lost while Texas was hurriedly brought into the Union, while the peculiar friends of Texas did all they

ould to strangle Oregon.

Sir, the country is not blind; the people see and comprehend. It is a most singular state of things; and here we are told that we must be careful, and not come in collision with on that occasion? Did they halt for a moment at the Nucces? No, sir, at a single bound they cross the Nucces, and their war-horses prance upon the banks of the Rio del Norte. There was no negotiation then—we took the whole; but when Oregon is concerned, it is all proper and right to give away an impire. If England age it. So force Oregon away an empire, if England asks it. So far as Oregon is concerned, I, for one, representing the people I do, will never vote for any treaty yielding an inch of ground below 54 de-

Mr. CALHOUN said he merely rose to allude to a single remark which applied to himselt personally. The Senator from Indiana had endeavored to draw a contrast between his (Mr. C.'s) course upon the Texas question, and his course upon this. The views which governed me (said Mr. C.) upon that question, govern me also upon this. I pursued in reference to Texas what I conceived to be the best course. If I acted boldly and promptly on that occasion, it was because boldness and promptly on that occasion, it was because boldness and promptness were necessary to success. It was the golden opportunity: and one year's delay would have lost Texas to us forever. If I am for more deliberate measures on this occasion, it is not because I am not a friend to Oregon. On the contrary, Oregon has no better friend than myself; there is no one who would venture more to save it. But it is asked why I do not pursue the same course of action as in regard to Texas. If the gentleman will refer to my remarks in 1843, he will find that the views which governed me then are the same with those which govern me now.

I will not go into this question now; I am prepared, when from Indiana himself can do. If you institute a comparison between Oregon and Texas, I would say that the former is as division at the forty-ninth parallel was made and now. It was

a resolution declaring it a violation of honor to surrender any part of Oregon was an implied censure upon the President who had authorized a proposition for such surrender. He was, on this ground, adverse to the original resolutions, and he was quite as much opposed to the amendments; beand he was quite as much opposed to the amendments; because they might be considered as conveying a species of praise which he was not prepared to administer to the President. When the question should come up hereafter, he intended to make a motion which would, if it prevailed, preclude all further proceedings upon the subject. He intended to move that the whole subject he laid upon the table.

Mr. CALHOUN disclaimed any intention of lauding the

President, nor did he accuse the gentleman from Indiana of any intention to censure him. It was very certain, however, resolutions and the amendments, would show very clearly the views entertained with reference to the settlement of the Oreof the original resolutions would reject all further negotiations those on the opposite side would be disposed to continue the negotiations. That was the whole amount of the matter; negotiations. That was the whole amount of the matter and his sole-reason for moving the amendments was that th sense of the Senste might be fully taken.

Mr. ARCHER said it seemed to him to be a matter of m

great importance what disposal the Senate might finally make of the two propositions now before them. He considered it chiefly of consequence as displaying the views entertained by individual Senators; and he merely rose at this time for the purpose of expressing his profound satisfaction at the course taken by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. He hailed the attitude taken by the Senator as an undoubted omen of peace. And from his place there he proclaimed the bill to which the Senator alluded passed through Congress glad news. And why? They of that side of the House and become a law, Oregon would have been ours; twenty found on the other side members enough to sustain them in the ground which they were going to take.

Sir, (said Mr. Archer,) when I speak of peace, I disdain to say that the word means no other than an honorable peace. If there are any in this Senate who are willing to make any would cerd changed quency, dare to exhibit themselves in the face of the popular indignation which will meet them on all sides. Sir, the good and bad men here, if there be any of the latter description, will equally be found to concur in this. But who ever the heard until a few days ago that the honor of the country was found himinvolved? Was not President Jackson sedulous enough for the measures which will be brought before our Legislature at the approaching session. Among them is one, the object of which is to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in the city of New York. Now, I repeat, I do not believe in legislating any people into morality; nor do I believe that any intelligent man in the community will have the hardihood to assert that the temperance cause would have advanced as the place of the public honor than he was? Are we more sensible of public honor than he was? Are we more sensible of public honor than he was? Are we more sensible of public honor than he was? Are we more sensible of the public honor than he was? Are we more sensible of the public honor than he was? Are we more sensible of the public honor than he was? Are we more sensible of the public honor than he was? Are we more sensible of the public honor than he was? Are we more sensible of the public honor than others, we should be disposed to resent as the highest indig-nity. Let us apply this argument to ourselves. If we seize that they should refuse all just conciliation. Sir, I repeat, it is not for the purpose of entering into a

Sir, I repeat, it is not for the purpose of entering into an expésition of any opinions of my own that I now address you. Let the proceedings of this morning go abroad, as they of course must do, and they will be hailed as an omen of peace; and that peace cannot fail to be secured unless we, by some egregious act of folly, disturb the relations at present existing. The controversy can be terminated, and with honor to the country, in the progress of further negotiations. I believe as firmly as I do any thing which exists that such will be its termination. its termination.

Sir, I am indifferent whether the resolutions be now laid

upon the table or discussed at large. And I put it to Sena-tors on both sides of the Chamber, how can it possibly be of

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON then rose and observed that the Senator from North Carolina had said he would move to lay the whole subject upon the table. He assured that honorable Senator that whenever he did so, his motion should receive at Senator that whenever he did so, his motion should receive at least one other vote besides his own. He fully concurred with him that it ought to be so disposed of, and that it was highly improper for the Senate to proceed to the discussion of this matter, except in Executive session, while negotiations were going on. He trusted the Senator would either make the motion which he had proposed, or else submit a proposition to remove the subject from the Legislative to the Executive records. He would not object to the discussion of it there, for that was the appropriate place; but he regretted every effort, every attempt that was made to discuss the question at this crisis before the country, especially if it were the object of any person on that floor to "prepare the hearts of the people for war." In his opinion the resolutions necessarily involved an advisory power. The Executive was entitled to the initiative in all these matters, and it did not become the Senate to as sume it. It was the duty of the Senate, when negotiations were opened, or were expected to be opened, to wait until the sume it. It was the duty of the Senate, when negotiations were opened, or were expected to be opened, to wait until the President informed them whether he had made a treaty, and, if so, until he had presented the treaty to them. If they were to express an opinion in favor of the resolutions or of the amendments they would stand committed—committed by their legislative vote in the face of the whole country. It must be manifest to every one that, whether they decided for the forty-uinth parallel or for the whole of Oregon, it would be a prejudging of the question. If they should act upon these resolutions before the Executive had acted and had recommended action to them, it would be assuming the initiative, which did not belong to them under the Constitution of the United States. Put the case that the resolutions were voted down and the amendments substituted, (it could not be by a very large vote, by the way,) what would be their position? A majority would have said or recommended a settlement of the question by the parallel of forty-nine. And suppose that the President could obtain better terms; or suppose, in the exercise of his discretion in conducting the negotiations, he should determine to accent twenty, eight decrees twenty minutes and cise of his discretion in conducting the negcise of his discretion in conducting the negotiations, he should determine to accept twenty-eight degrees twenty minutes as the boundary, taking half of Oregon, would it not be involving the matter in difficulty and embarrassment? He would not hesitate to meet the question when presented fairly and properly, but let it not be forced upon them; let it come from the President; for on him devolved the whole responsibility. Let the Senate not take from him any portion of the responsibility which properly belonged to him, nor assume his office. He repeated that, according to the letter as well as the spirit of the Constitution, the Senate had not the initiative; and it did not become them to express an opinion; they should leave the matter where the Constitution had placed it.

Mr. HANNEGAN said that he entertained the most pro-

Mr. HANNEGAN said that he entertained the most pro-found respect for the opinions of the distinguished Senator from Delaware, but it certainly seemed to him strange to hear take the initiative upon any question involving a right to American territory. It seemed to him that there could be no American territory. It seemed to him that there could be no power behind which they were bound to conceal or to hide themselves until the strings should be pulled and they allowed

o proceed to action.

The Senator from Delaware said it would be inte with negotiations. What negotiations? Had not the President in his message informed them that there was no proposition now pending; that the last proposition from this Government had met with a cavalier rejection, and had been instantly withdrawn? Had not the President told them that the nego-

been already nobly sustained by the Senator from ment of a single foot of it? With the irrefragable testimeny of our title which existed, there would be as much propriety in the surrender of Florida, or of Maine, or Massachusetts. Gentlemen talk about the rights of England; he had yet to hear the first substantial argument or proof in favor of England's title beyond the right of a tenant. No man could produce any such proof. No man could do more than Mr. Pakenham had done to establish England's title, and he had, after all, signally failed.

The Senator from South Carolina had told them that he was as warm a friend of Oregon as any man that could be found in the country. Doubtless he so believed; but, if he were a true mother, he would not be willing to cut the child in two, and give away one half. Look at the map of Oregon; the whole control of the north Pacific lies above the worth possessing. And yet he would give it away.

The Senator declares (continued Mr. HANNEGAN) that he has always been the devoted friend of Oregon. He congratu-

lates himself upon the fact, and I am sorry to see that a por-tion of the press of the country has iterated and reiterated, in relation to his views, that beautiful expression embodying the Fabian policy, and used, I believe, by Lord Chatham, "A wise and masterly inactivity." I must say that I regret to see this policy so highly lauded in connexion with this question. I respect the talents as well as the high standing which that distinguished Senator occupies among the members of the hu-man family, but I have, I confess, little admiration for the course which the Senator pursues upon this question. Had the bill to which the Senator alluded passed through Congress housand rifles would have secured it; but you refused to act; you held back, when you might, despite every hazard, have ecured your right. The masses were waiting in expectation of your movement:

they were waiting in the expectation that the Government would back them; but they waited in vain, and this is the rewould back them; but they waited in vain, and such sult of your "wise and masterly inactivity." This "wise and masterly inactivity." It is used to regon. I assure you I say this in no unkindness; I say it sorrowfully; for I lament its results. Sir, I was about to say, and I do not know whether it be out of place at this time, that the precipitancy of the say in relation to Texas presents a remarkable contrast.

Mr. CALHOUN said he was no greater advocate for the acquisition of territory in the South than in the North. The honorable Senator was perfectly aware of his sentiments upon this subject. Whilst he was a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet he had always been averse to disturb the posses of Spain in Cuba; he was so now; he would be the last man to make such a movement. When the proper time should arrive, and this subject be brought up for discussion, be thought he would be able to show, beyond all doubt, that the reasons which governed him upon the Texas question, governed him also upon this question; and that if there were any difference between the Senator and himself, it was only as to the means to be employed in effecting the same result. He desired more particularly to make some remarks in reference to the observations of the Senator from Delaware. He assured the Senator that he means to be completely senate to forcing a discussion as the Senator that he means are not provided to the senator from Delaware. tirely mistaken in supposing that this was not a case in which the Senate was called on to exercise the right of discussion